

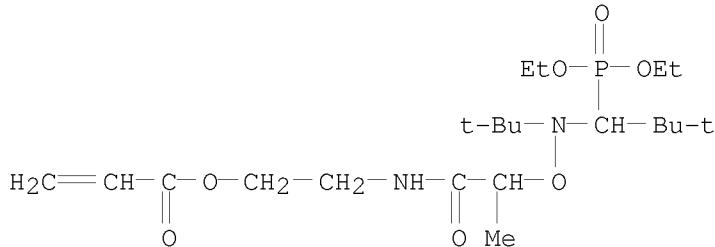
=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-8

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1311691 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:52058  
TITLE: Alkoxyamines containing a radically polymerizable group  
INVENTOR(S): Nesvadba, Peter; Kramer, Andreas; Bugnon, Lucienne  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc., Switz.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005118651	A1	20051215	WO 2005-EP52260	20050517
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1749032	A1	20070207	EP 2005-742775	20050517
EP 1749032	B1	20080227		
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 1957001	A	20070502	CN 2005-80016626	20050517
JP 2008500307	T	20080110	JP 2007-513909	20050517
AT 387464	T	20080315	AT 2005-742775	20050517
US 20070232768	A1	20071004	US 2006-596436	20061114
KR 2007024655	A	20070302	KR 2006-727402	20061227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2004-102337	A 20040527
			WO 2005-EP52260	W 20050517

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:52058

AB The instant invention relates to alkoxyamine initiators/regulators containing an ethylenically unsatd., radically polymerizable group. The compds. are useful for the preparation of complex polymeric architectures. Further aspects of the invention are a polymerizable composition and a polymerization process comprising the alkoxyamine initiators/regulators, a macroinitiator obtainable by the polymerization process and a process for polymerizing with the macroinitiator.  
IT 871205-80-0P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(alkoxyamines containing a radically polymerizable group)  
RN 871205-80-0 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 7,8-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-9-ethoxy-5-methyl-9-oxido-4-oxo-6,10-dioxa-3,7-diaza-9-phosphadodec-1-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:181797 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:243304  
TITLE: Novel thiophene compounds and optical elements using the same  
INVENTOR(S): Nishio, Ryo; Nishikawa, Naoyuki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 36 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1394158	A1	20040303	EP 2003-19529	20030829
EP 1394158	B1	20070321		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2004143133	A	20040520	JP 2003-26712	20030204
AT 357437	T	20070415	AT 2003-19529	20030829
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-254953	A 20020830
			JP 2003-26712	A 20030204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:243304

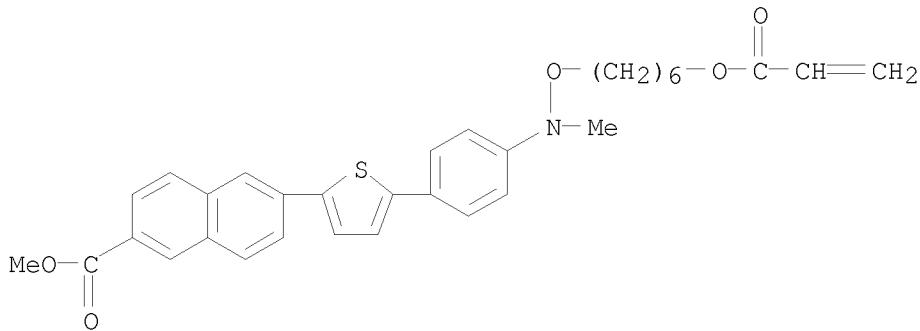
AB Thiophene derivs. are described which have  $\geq 2$  substituents, a first being bonded to the thiophene ring at the 2 position and at least a second which is attached at the 4 or 5 position with  $\geq 1$  of the first and second substituents being attached to the thiophene ring via a naphthalene ring or biphenyl group. Optical elements comprising the derivs. or polymers formed from them are also described. Nonlinear optical materials and electrooptical materials are also described which comprise the derivs. or polymers formed using them.

IT 666861-42-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(thiophene derivs. and optical elements using them and polymers containing them and nonlinear optical and electrooptical materials based on them)

RN 666861-42-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 6-[5-[4-[methyl[[(6-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]hexyl]oxy]amino]phenyl]-2-thienyl]-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777866 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:277454  
 TITLE: Production of nitroxide-modified acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesives  
 INVENTOR(S): Husemann, Marc; Zoellner, Stephan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tesa A.-G., Germany  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003080689	A1	20031002	WO 2003-EP1833	20030224
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR				
DE 10212831	A1	20031002	DE 2002-10212831	20020322
US 20070106011	A1	20070510	US 2006-529444	20061204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10212831	A 20020322
			WO 2003-EP1833	W 20030224

AB A method for producing an acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive comprises a step of radically polymerizing a monomer mixture containing acrylic acid, and/or

methacrylic acid, and/or their derivs., the monomer mixture comprising 0.05-25% of a nitroxide-containing acrylate or methacrylate of the general formula  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{R}1)\text{COOR}2$ , where R1 being H or Me, and R2 being a nitroxide-containing group. Alternatively, the nitroxide-modified acrylate pressure-sensitive adhesive is produced by reacting a nitroxide derivative with a polyacrylate. The polyacrylates having radical-forming functional groups are activated at elevated temperature, and side chains of defined length are formed by nitroxide-controlled polymerization of vinyl monomers. Cohesion, adhesion and tack of the pressure-sensitive adhesives are controlled by mol. weight increases and glass transition temperature changes in the grafting process.

IT 606483-28-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 (acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesives produced by grafting onto nitroxide-modified polyacrylates)

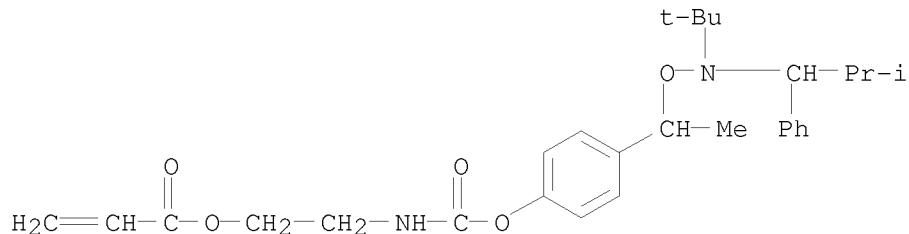
RN 606483-28-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-[[[4-[1-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)(2-methyl-1-phenylpropyl)amino]oxy]ethyl]phenoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 606483-26-5

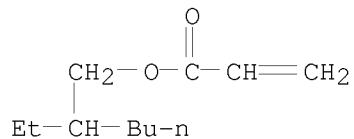
CMF C28 H38 N2 O5



CM 2

CRN 103-11-7

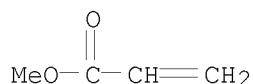
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 96-33-3

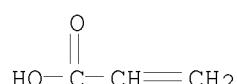
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 606483-30-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or

engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesives produced by grafting onto  
nitroxide-modified polyacrylates)

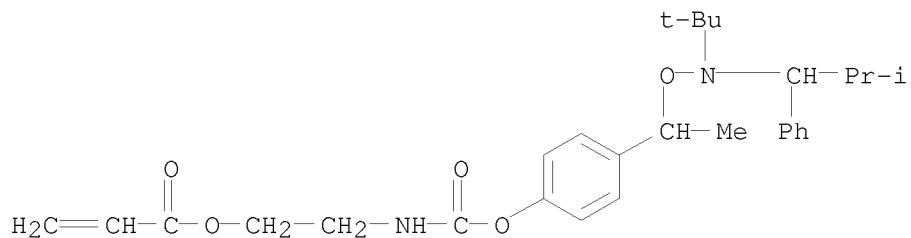
RN 606483-30-1 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2-[[[4-[1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)(2-methyl-1-phenylpropyl)amino]oxy]ethyl]phenoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 606483-26-5

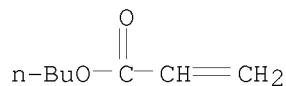
CMF C28 H38 N2 O5



CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

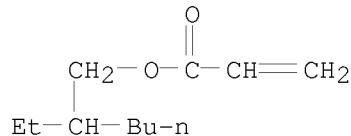
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 103-11-7

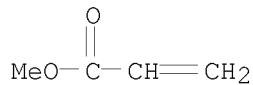
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 4

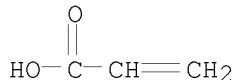
CRN 96-33-3

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 5

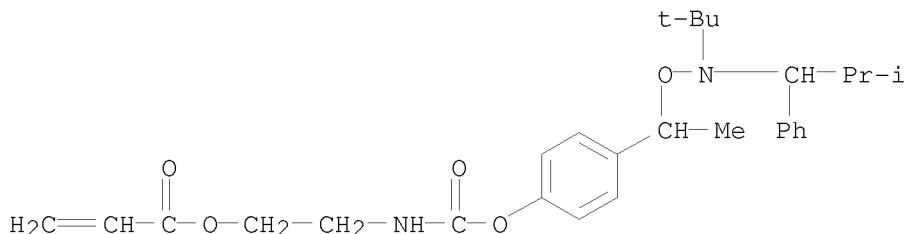
CRN 79-10-7  
CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 606483-26-5P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(monomer; acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesives produced by grafting onto nitroxide-modified polyacrylates)

RN 606483-26-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[4-[1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)(2-methyl-1-phenylpropyl)amino]oxy]ethyl]phenoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45398 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:243737  
TITLE: Determination of Critical Micelle Concentration by Hyper-Rayleigh Scattering  
AUTHOR(S): Ghosh, Suhrit; Krishnan, Anu; Das, Puspendu K.; Ramakrishnan, S.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 560012, India  
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(6), 1602-1606  
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of several surfactants that contain an NLO chromophore, either at the hydrocarbon tail, or at the hydrophilic headgroup, or even as a counterion, was determined by hyper-Rayleigh scattering (HRS). In all cases, the HRS signal exhibited a similar variation with surfactant concentration, wherein the CMC is inferred from a rather unprecedented drop in the signal intensity. This drop is attributed to the formation of small pre-micellar aggregates, whose concns. become negligible above CMC. A probe mol., which upon protonation yielded a species with significantly

the enhanced HRS intensity, was developed and its utility for the determination of CMC of simple fatty acids was demonstrated.

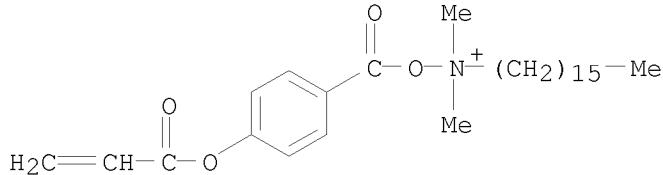
IT 501838-31-9P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(synthesis of surfactants and determination of their critical micelle concentration by  
light scattering method).

hyper-Rayleigh scattering)

RN 501838-31-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Hexadecanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-[ [4-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]benzoyl]oxy]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:171840 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:193001

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:37155a, 37158a

**TITLE:** Waterless presensitized lithographic plate with excellent printing durability and image

INVENTOR(S): reproducibility and original plate for it  
Kokuni, Masahiro; Kawamura, Ken; Sugikawa, Kei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho,

CODEN: JKXXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

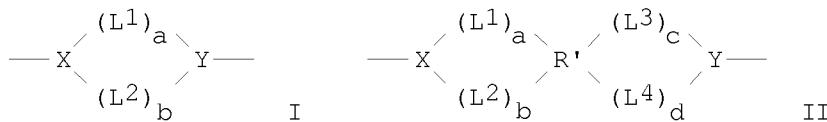
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese

LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC NUM COUNT: 1

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT. I  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATIENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08334892	A	19961217	JP 1995-140688	19950607
JP 3635719	B2	20050406		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-140688	19950607
GI				



AB The plate comprises successively laminated layers of a photopolymerizable layer containing a compound having following structure of: (i) a cyclic structure I or II [X, Y = B, C, N, Al, Si, P, S, Ti, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Pd, Sn, Pt, and/or Pd (above elements excluding B and N may be substituted); L1-4 = linkage containing C1-20 (un)substituted alkyl, C2-20 (un)substituted alkenyl, C4-20 (un)substituted aryl, B, N, O, Mg, Al, Si,

P, S, Ca, Ti, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ce, Pd, Cd, Sn, Pt, Hg, and/or Pd; a, b = 0, 1; R1 = C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb, Fe, Cu, Ni, Cr, and/or Ti], (ii) an amino group, and (iii) an ethylenically unsatd. bond, and an ink-repulsive layer on a support. The plate, where I or II contain  $\geq 1$  OH, is also claimed. The plate, processed by selective exposure followed by development, is also claimed.

IT 186972-60-1P 186972-64-5P

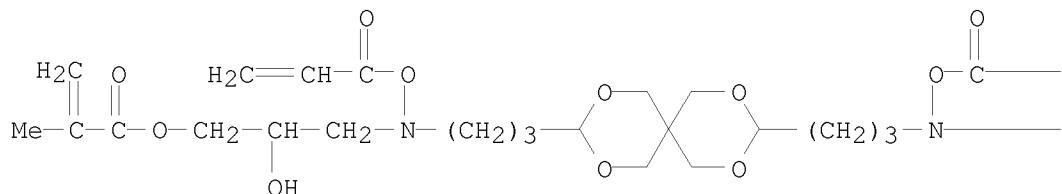
RL: DEV (Device component use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(waterless presensitized lithog. plate with amino-containing dioxane- or oxaspiroundecane-based photosensitive layer)

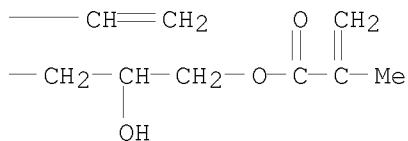
RN 186972-60-1 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane-3,9-diylbis[3,1-propanediyl][(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]imino](2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

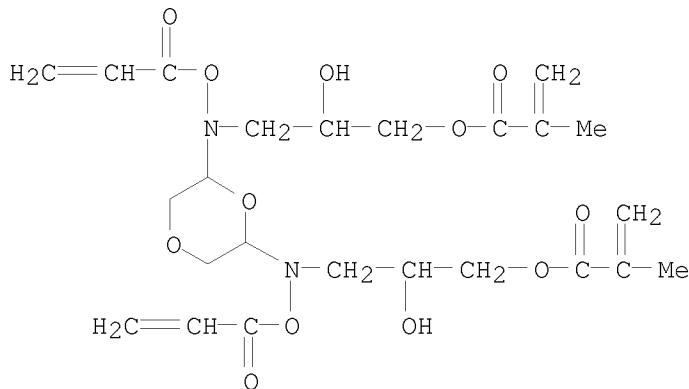


PAGE 1-B



RN 186972-64-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,4-dioxane-2,6-diylbis[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]imino](2-hydroxy-3,1-propanediyl)] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:79588 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:79588  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:14289a,14292a  
TITLE: Compositions for antistatic scratch-resistant coatings  
INVENTOR(S): Yoshikawa, Atsuo  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co, Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05179155	A	19930720	JP 1991-360140	19911227
JP 3066159	B2	20000717		

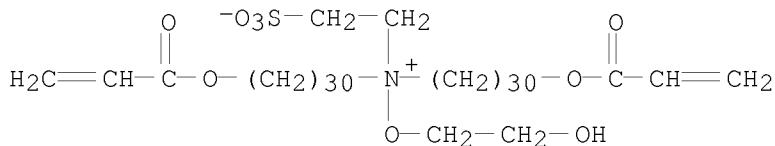
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-360140 19911227  
 AB The title compns. contain monomers having  $\geq 3$  (meth)acryloyol groups and sulfobetaines  $(R1X)m(R2)nN+YSO_3^-$  [R1 = (meth)acryloyl, allyl, vinyl; R2 = H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl,  $(CH_2CH_2O)^{1-40}H$ ,  $(CH_2CHMeO)^{1-40}H$ ; X = OX, X1; X1 = alkylene; Y = alkylene; m = 1-3; m + n = 3]. A composition from pentaerythritol tetraacrylate 30, pentaerythritol triacrylate 40, tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate 30, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl Ph ketone 4, and  $(CH_2:CHCO_2CH_2CH_2)^{3N+}(CH_2)^{3SO_3^-}$  10 parts was coated on a Paraglas plate and UV-cured.

IT 152526-89-1  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(coatings, photocurable, antistatic, scratch-resistant, for plastics)  
RN 152526-89-1 CAPLUS  
CN 1-Triacontanaminium, N-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-30-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]-N-[30-  
[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]triacontyl]-N-(2-sulfoethyl)-, inner salt, polymer  
with 2,2-bis[[1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxylmethyl]-1,3-propanediyl  
di-2-propenoate, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[1-oxo-2-propenyl]oxy]methyl]-1,3-  
propanediyl di-2-propenoate and (tetrahydro-2-furanyl)methyl 2-propenoate  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

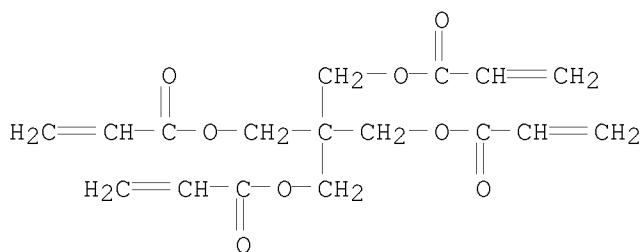
CRN 152526-88-0

CMF C70 H135 N O9 S



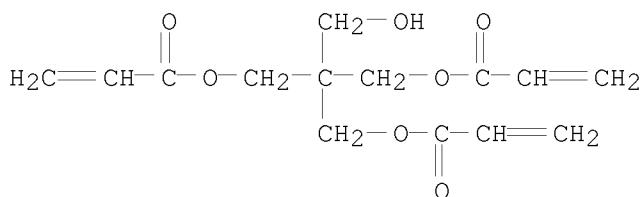
CM 2

CRN 4986-89-4  
CMF C17 H20 O8



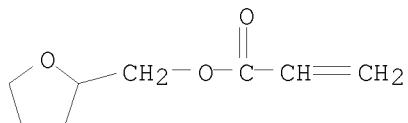
CM 3

CRN 3524-68-3  
CMF C14 H18 O7



CM 4

CRN 2399-48-6  
CMF C8 H12 O3



L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:577212 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:177212  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:28463a, 28466a  
 TITLE: Compositions stabilized with substituted  
       aminoxy-propanoates  
 INVENTOR(S): Ravichandran, Ramanathan; Snead, Thomas E.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4666962	A	19870519	US 1986-848105	19860404
EP 240462	A2	19871007	EP 1987-810183	19870330

EP 240462	A3	19880720		
EP 240462	B1	19900801		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 62240650	A	19871021	JP 1987-82184	19870402
CA 1274844	A1	19901002	CA 1987-533697	19870402
ZA 8702433	A	19871230	ZA 1987-2433	19870403
BR 8701524	A	19880119	BR 1987-1524	19870403
AU 8771093	A	19871008	AU 1987-71093	19870406
AU 598243	B2	19900621		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-848105 A 19860404  
 AB Aminoxypyropanoates (RNR<sub>1</sub>OCHR<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>)nA (n = 1-4; R, R<sub>1</sub> = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, allyl, (un)substituted aralkyl; R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl, aryl; A = H, alkali metal, alkyl, alkaline earth metal, alkoxyalkyl, alkylene, alkanetriyl, alkanetetrayl, etc.) are useful for stabilizing organic materials against oxidative, thermal, and actinic degradation and are especially

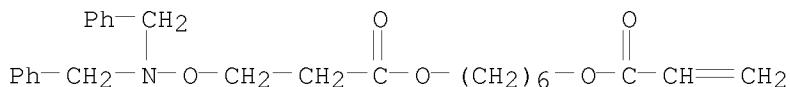
effective as color improvers and process stabilizers in organic materials containing phenolic antioxidants, metal salts of fatty acids, amine light stabilizers and/or organic P compds. Refluxing a mixture of 21.33 g dibenzylhydroxylamine, 10.333 g Et acrylate, 1.0 g t-BuOK, and 100 mL EtOH gave Et 3-(dibenzylaminoxy)propanoate (I). Polypropylene containing Ca stearate 0.10, pentaerythritol tetrakis[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoate] (II) 0.1, and I 0.05% had yellowness index 4.8 after 5 extrusions at 260°, vs. 10.0 without I and 4.4 without I and II.

IT 110878-59-6P

RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and stabilizing activity in organic materials)

RN 110878-59-6 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 6-[3-[[bis(phenylmethyl)amino]oxy]-1-oxopropoxy]hexyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:57901 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:57901  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 86:9225a,9228a  
 TITLE: N-Acylamino ethyl esters of carboxyl group-containing polymers and hydrocarbon oils containing these polymers  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Co., USA  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 33 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2600775	A1	19760722	DE 1976-2600775	19760110
US 4000986	A	19770104	US 1975-541176	19750115
GB 1537845	A	19790110	GB 1975-51845	19751218
ZA 7507970	A	19770330	ZA 1975-7970	19751223
SE 7514790	A	19760716	SE 1975-14790	19751230

AU 7610102	A	19770714	AU 1976-10102	19760107
NL 7600234	A	19760719	NL 1976-234	19760109
DK 7600111	A	19760716	DK 1976-111	19760113
FI 7600078	A	19760716	FI 1976-78	19760114
NO 7600117	A	19760716	NO 1976-117	19760114
JP 51096805	A	19760825	JP 1976-3740	19760114
JP 59029637	B	19840721		
BE 837601	A1	19760715	BE 1976-163543	19760115
FR 2297911	A1	19760813	FR 1976-969	19760115
FR 2297911	B1	19790202		
FR 2299347	A1	19760827	FR 1976-14625	19760514
FR 2299347	B1	19790907		
US 30238	E	19800325	US 1978-945940	19780925
			US 1975-541176	A 19750115

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB The pour points of residual fuel are lowered, and their flow properties are improved, by adding esters of R<sub>1</sub>CONR<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH (R<sub>1</sub>=C<sub>11</sub>-29 alkyl or alkenyl, R<sub>2</sub>=H, C<sub>1</sub>-4 alkyl) with CO<sub>2</sub>H-containing polymers. Thus, refluxing 36.0 g amido alc. (prepared from a C<sub>14</sub>-22 fatty acid mixture and MeNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH [109-83-1]), 36.0 g 20:80 acrylic acid-ethylene copolymer [9010-77-9] (mol. weight 10,000), and 35 ml xylene 3 h at 155-60° with H<sub>2</sub>O distillation and dilution with xylene to 137 g gave a 50% solution of polymer ester (acid number

11.6, esterification degree 87%) which solidified on cooling. Similar esters were prepared from other carboxyl group-containing polymers and amido alcs. Comparative tests showed that the esters were more effective than conventional polymeric additives in lowering the pour points of hydrocarbon residual oils.

IT 61824-29-1

RL: USES (Uses)

(additives, for hydrocarbon oils for pour point and flow property improvement)

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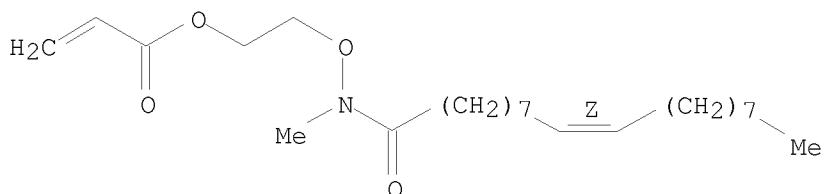
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[methyl(1-oxo-9-octadecenyl)amino]oxy]ethyl ester, (Z)-, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 61824-28-0

CMF C24 H43 N O4

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

H<sub>2</sub>C=CH<sub>2</sub>

